

Indies (reversed shell, a dextral one figured by Favanne, pl. 35, f. 1). Martini, Conch. Cab. III, f. 916. + *Turbinella rapa* Lamarck, 1822.

VOLUTA SCABRIUSCULA H., p. 85, No. 1913. Martyn, f. 21.
= *Mitra sphaerulata* Martyn, 1784.

VOLUTA SCAFA S., p. 41, No. 969 a; p. 136, No. 3039. Guinea. Adanson, t. 3, f. 2. Martini, Conch. Cab. III, t. 70, f. 764. + *Voluta porcina* Lamarck, 1811.

VOLUTA VIRESCENS S., p. 26, No. 610; p. 136, No. 3020; p. 174, No. 3751. Guinea. Martini, Conch. Cab. III, f. 932, 933. + *Voluta polyzonalis* Lamarck, 1811.

TWO NEW SOUTH AMERICAN SHELLS.

BY W. H. DALL.

A bunch of Gorgonians was recently received from the Paulista Museum, San Paulo, Brazil, which were growing on bivalve shells. The latter were separated valves often in good condition. The locality is San Sebastian Island off the southern coast of Brazil.

Among them was a *Macoma*-like shell which appeared to be new.

The subgenus *Scissula* includes species like *T. decora* Say, which have the hinge of *Angulus* and an external oblique sculpture of incised lines. The present shell however has two deeply bifid teeth in the right and one in the left valve with no trace of a lateral lamina in either valve. It therefore bears the same relation to *Macoma*, subgenus *Psammacoma* as *Scissula* does to *Angulus* in the *Tellina* group. I propose therefore to institute a new section for it.

PSAMMACOMA (TEMNOCONCHA) BRASILIANA n. sp.

Shell white, equivalve, subequilateral, thin, compressed, dorsal slopes subequal; anterior end broadly rounded, posterior end obscurely obliquely truncate but hardly angulate at the junction with the broadly arcuate base; sculpture of incremental lines upon which are impressed sharp regular grooves about

three to a millimeter, at first concentric but about the anterior third of the valve becoming oblique, and becoming obsolete near the posterior third; beaks inconspicuous; interior chalky white, the muscular impressions subequal, the pallial sinus rounded, in front, mostly free from the pallial line and falling a little short of the anterior adductor scar; the ligament is short and the margins smooth. Length 35; height 23; diameter 8; the vertical from the beaks behind the anterior end 17 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333023.

AMPULLARIA (FELIPPONEA) ELONGATA n. sp.

Shell solid, conic, of three and a half flattish whorls separated by a distinct, almost channelled suture (the apex deeply eroded); shell substance grayish to slate color, with irregular broad spiral purple lines, the whole covered with an olivaceous, thick, polished, dehiscent periostracum of a brittle character; base rounded, umbilicus only a narrow chink behind the thin raised inner lip; aperture pear-shaped, smooth inside, showing the color bands; margin sharp-edged, not continuous across the body. Height of decollate shell 29; of last whorl 25; of aperture 17; of maximum diameter 19 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 333024.

Habitat. Uruguay River, Dept. of Paysandú; Dr. F. Felippone.

It is interesting to get another and quite distinct species of this subgenus which seems characteristic of Uruguay River fauna. The present species differs most obviously from the type, *F. neritiniiformis*, in the flat-sided spire and absence of an umbilicus.

THE GENUS PLEBECULA LOWE.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

At the fossil-beds near Caniçal, Madeira, the large globular shells of *Plebecula bowditchiana* (Fér.) occur in hundreds of thousands weathered out of the fine sand. In Porto Santo we find similar deposits, but nearly all the species are different, in